[CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 5th October, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The proposed bestowal of the titles of Rae Bahadur and Khán Bahadur on members of municipal and local boards.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 25th September says that it would seem that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that it is not necessary to bestow any titles on the members of local boards under the local self-government scheme. In the Panjab the members of district committees are generally zaildars and lambardars who have frequent dealings with tahsildars and go before them with folded hands. The members of district committees are not admitted to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbar as such, nor are they given seats when they call on European officers. Such persons are quite unfit for the titles of Rae Bahadur and Khán Bahadur. There seems to be no reason why only zaildars and lambardars should be appointed members of district committees. It would be a good thing if well-to-do zamindars and málguzárs, who are able to read and write, were generally appointed members of these committees. Neither the Resolution of the Supreme Government nor that of the Panjab Government clearly states whether only the members of first and second class municipal committees will be eligible for

Circulation. 1,100 copies.

the titles in question, or whether those of the third class municipal committees and district committees will be eligible also. As regards the third class municipal committees and district committees, the titles might be bestowed on members of rank and position, but it would be unwise to bestow them on all members indiscriminately.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Maharaja Dalip Singh.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 27th September states that the vicissitudes of fortune are very great. Sometimes a man is to-day a king and to-morrow a beggar and *vice versâ*. Look at the fate of Napoleon. Maharaja Dalip Singh is deserving of great pity. Ranjit Singh was one of the greatest princes of India, and now his son has to beg of Englishmen for alms. The allowance which Maharaja Dalip Singh gets from the Government is not sufficient for his support. He has lately published a very touching letter in the *London Times* on the subject, in which he has appealed to the British nation to consider his case. The *Panjábi Akhbár* then publishes a full translation of his letter.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The re-organization of the Judicial Service.

The *Islám* (Meerut) of the 29th September publishes a vernacular translation of Mr. A. O. Hume's letter, which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 20th September, on the reorganization of the Judicial Service, and observes that it is very gratifying to see that there are Englishmen who sympathize with natives and are ready to advocate their rights and claims. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that natives are qualified to hold the highest judicial posts. The native Judges of High Courts are by no means inferior, if not superior, to their European colleagues in ability. We concur with Mr. Hume in thinking that many natives are quite fit to hold charge of a district; but the scheme proposed by him falls far short of the hopes of natives. The distinction made by him between European and native barristers is unjustifiable. If European barristers are to be eligible for High Court Judgeships after ten years' practice, there seems to be no reason why native barristers

should not be eligible till after twenty years' practice. The argument that a successful European barrister would not accept an appointment of Rs. 1,500 after 12 years' practice is equally applicable to natives. In our opinion, barristers, whether European or native, and pleaders should be eligible for High Court Judgeships after 10 years and 15 years' practice respectively.

Circulation, 131 copies.

The giving of greater publicity to legislative measures.

The *Núru-l-Absár* (which belongs to and is edited by Munshi Sadha Sukh Lal, late Government Urdu Translator) of the 1st October states that Lord Ripon's Government has lately inaugurated three important reforms, which are sure to prove very beneficial to the country if the natives will only appreciate them and assist the Government in carrying them out. The reforms we refer to are:—(1) The local self-government scheme. (2) The proposed extension of primary education. (3) The giving of greater publicity to legislative proceedings in order to ascertain public opinion. Bills are already published in *Government Gazettes*, but they are not so widely discussed as they should be. This is due to several causes. In the first place education has made comparatively little progress, and therefore the people, particularly in the North-Western Provinces, have not the ability to understand and criticise the law. Secondly, the people were hitherto under the impression that the Government would pay no attention to their opinions. Thirdly, legal phraseology is not very intelligible to the ordinary reader. The evil has been aggravated by the fact that for the last twenty-five or thirty years Indian lawgivers have been more anxious to make a display of their knowledge of English law in drafting Bills than to make the Bills intelligible to the public. We could give many instances to prove the truth of our remarks, but we will content ourselves with one example. Take the word constable. There was no necessity whatever to import that term from the English law. One of the equivalent vernacular

terms, such as *chaukidár*, *barqandáz*, *chaprási*, and *sipáhi*, which are so familiar to the people, would have fully answered the purpose. But when the word constable was used in the original, the translators could not help using it in their translations. In this way the difficulties of translation are greatly increased. In future the Statement of Objects and Reasons is to be prepared at greater length and in a more intelligible form. Each Bill with its statement, and, if thought desirable, also the speech made by the Member in charge and other necessary papers, will be printed on cheap paper. Urdu translations will be prepared by the translators attached to the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and Local Governments are to make their own arrangements for translations into other vernacular languages. Copies will be supplied to the press and public bodies gratuitously, and will be also sold at a low price to the public. It is the duty of the members of the press to offer valuable comments on Bills. We intend to start a monthly legal journal which will be chiefly devoted to criticising Bills, &c. Its price will be Rs 3 *per annum*.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Almorah Akhbár* of the 2nd October, in regard to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures, praises Lord Ripon for it, but regrets that the Government only speaks of Urdu translations in the Resolution and makes no reference to Hindi translations. If Hindi translations of Bills are not published, the scheme would not improve matters much, so far as the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjab, and the Central Provinces are concerned.

The same.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 27th September makes the following remarks on the same Resolution:—

The same.

"From the letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to all Local Governments, we learn that 'the first change in the existing

practice which is contemplated by the Government of India is the publication of a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which have led to it, and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. Pains will in future be taken to make such statements as clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind as possible; and when the Bill has been brought in, the Bill itself and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and (when this appears desirable) the speech made by the Member in charge in moving for leave to introduce it, will be printed in separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available (with the translations to be presently referred to) for gratuitous distribution to the Press and to such Municipalities, Local Boards and Associations interesting themselves in public questions as it may be considered desirable to supply them to. These papers will further be sold at a low price to the public, and might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and kachahris.'

Such a liberal measure is worthy of our noble Viceroy, who is evidently the originator of the scheme. All that we would suggest is that not only the Bills but also the Acts when passed should be sold by Government at a low price to the public. Perhaps the court-houses and the post-offices will be the most accessible offices to the public, where all such law papers might be kept for sale at low prices. This will supply a great want of the people.

As regards translations of the law papers Mr. Fitzpatrick observes:—'The matter of translations is that which next demands attention, and it is by no means so simple. The difficulties of translating the technical wording of our Bills into oriental languages, and especially into such of those languages as are so rude and meagre as to require to be supplemented from the Arabic or Sanskrit, are on all hands admitted to be very great. Whether these difficulties are at present overcome to the full extent to which it is practic-

able to overcome them, the Government of India is not in a position to say. It is alleged by recent critics that they are not, and the point is one which must be inquired into; but however this may be, the Governor-General in Council desires that no pains may be spared to make these translations as perfect as the difficulties of the case will permit.'

With due deference to the opinion expressed in this extract by the Secretary in the Legislative Department, we for one differ with him that the difficulties of translating the technical wording of the Bills into oriental languages *are really very great*, although we admit that they are so for those unacquainted with Arabic or Sanscrit, or who refuse to take the legitimate aid of those languages in translating into the vernaculars. All the vernaculars of the country, excepting Urdu and perhaps some of the Dravidian languages, are derived from the Sanscrit or its offspring or ally the Prakrit: hence for any idea or term that is not common in the colloquial dialects they must necessarily and naturally look up to their inexhaustible resource, the Eastern classics. Similarly Urdu, which would lose its separate entity were it to reject aid from Persian and Arabic, can only flourish and advance by indenting upon those languages freely for any number of words required. We, however, do not consider the practice of those writers commendable who unnecessarily introduce high-sounding Arabic and Sanscrit words into Urdu and the other vernaculars in cases where words purely vernacular conveying the same sense already exist. In Urdu many English words have already been naturalized; we see, therefore, no objection if for want of proper words even in the Persian, or Arabic, English technical terms are used in Urdu translations; but in all such cases notes explaining the purport of such words should be added until the new words become familiar to the people There is no doubt that in course of time all additions to the present vocabulary of the vernaculars, from whatever source they may be made, will become part and parcel of the languages.

The Local Governments have been asked to furnish full information 'as to the languages into which Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, and Reports of Select Committees are translated in the territories administered by them, as to the nature and cost of the agency by which the work is done, as to the means adopted for testing the accuracy of the work and as to the quality of the work, and the measures which may be suggested for improving its quality and for ensuring an earlier publication of the translations." The best answer to the language question would in our opinion be to comply with the wishes of the people. Numerously signed memorials were submitted to the Education Commission in favor of Panjabi, Hindi and Urdu. We think that in order to reach the people the law papers should be translated in all these three languages—nay, even in the languages of the frontier tribes, *viz.*, Pushtu, Biluchi, and Sindhi.

The Government of India has taken upon itself to supply the Urdu translations. We think it might also have undertaken to supply the Hindi translation, unless it is intended to entrust that duty to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. At any rate our Panjab Government will, we hope, find no difficulty in translating the Bills, &c., in to all the languages used in the Panjab. It can do no better than entrust this work to the Punjab University, which has already a staff of translators in the Oriental College for translating into Gurmukhi and Hindi. If that staff is supplemented by a grant, we do not see why the local University should not take this duty upon itself in connection with its Law Class. Or the proprietors of the principal presses from which periodicals in each of the above languages are issued might be asked to undertake the duty on contract, for it is intimated 'that the Governor-General in Council attaches the greatest importance to the co-operation of the Press in this important work."

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 29th September says that Lord Ripon's Government has already done many good things. It

Circulation, 125 copies.

The same.

has abolished the Vernacular Press Act, inaugurated the noble local self-government scheme, ordered the use of many kinds of Indian instead of European articles for public service to encourage Indian industries, appointed an Education Commission to place the education of the people on a better footing, issued good rules about filling up vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariats of the Government of India by a competitive examination, and so forth. If it does a few things more, such as the stoppage of cow-slaughter, the extension of the use of Hindi, &c., it would acquire everlasting fame. The *Bandhu* then refers to the Resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of giving greater publicity to Bills, and observes that it is grieved to see that the Government thinks that Urdu translations would be understood by the natives in most parts of the country. If the Government compares the number of Hindi-knowing men to that of Urdu-knowing men in the North-Western Provinces, it would at once perceive its mistake. Among the Hindus only the official classes know Urdu, but all the other classes, such as zamindars, mahajans, traders and cultivators, who are deeply interested in the law, only know Hindi. Translations of Bills should be published both in Urdu and Hindi.

Cow-killing.

The same paper publishes a communicated article urging the stoppage of cow-slaughter in India in deference to the religious feelings of Hindus. Even Swámi Dayánand Saraswati, who is opposed to the worship of idols and does not recognise the *Purans*, has forwarded a petition to Her Majesty praying for the stoppage of cow-slaughter. According to the religious books of Hindus kine are deserving of more respect than even the gods themselves.

The University graduates in the North-Western Provinces and the public service.

The same paper in an English article headed "Graduates, a set of discontented people in the North-Western Provinces," says:—

"Most of our readers will be startled

at the heading of this article, but their astonishment will gradually disappear when they know the real state of the graduated *alumni* of the Government colleges of these provinces. Their case is pitiable and deserves the particular attention of Government.

We have often listened to their grievances and sympathised with them, for their complaints are just and reasonable. They murmur at the indifference of Government to their interests, and say that to obtain Government service they have to encounter special difficulties, which cannot be got over, unless Government takes a favourable view of their case. And really it is very discouraging to find that of 167 graduates of these provinces only three or four have succeeded in entering the judicial and the executive branches of the public service, and the rest have been reduced to employment in the Educational Department—a Department where, instead of promotion, we have often had reduction. But even this Department is crowded now and cannot receive any more. Not only that, but the introduction of the local self-government scheme has taken away from it every attraction to men of education. By bringing the schools under the jurisdiction of municipalities, Government has robbed educational appointments of stability and claim to pension and has brought the Department into contempt."

The *Bandhu* then proceeds :—

"If Government really wishes to encourage high education, it should make it more attractive by making some allowances for those who have acquired it. It is a mere waste of public money, if the services of such recipients are not preferred to illiterate men.

We shall in our next issue show Government and our readers that over fifteen thousand rupees are spent in turning out one M. A. or B. A. from the college machinery of these provinces. And now, if this sum of Rs. 15,000 were given to a man to begin life as a merchant or a farmer, it is pretty

certain that he would be six times more successful in the race for wealth than a graduate of the Calcutta University under the present circumstances."

The inspection of village schools.

The same paper, in regard to the proposal made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* that the work of the inspection of village schools should be made over to district officers, says that district officers are already overworked and can have no time to do this work properly. The editor suggests the following plan :—

"If Government are anxious to restrict the work of the present educational Inspectors to the higher schools, the best plan would be to depute the head-masters of high schools for one month in the cold-weather vacation to inspect village schools in their districts; providing them, of course, with a couple of good tents and giving them travelling allowance at the rate of, say, Rs. 5 a day.

This plan recommends itself to us for three reasons: first, it would be more economical than any other satisfactory plan; secondly, it would ensure a satisfactory examination, which is indispensable to the success of village schools; and thirdly, it would increase the importance of the head-mastership of high schools, and so serve to keep the best stamp of head-masters (who are, at present, doing their best to get other employment) in the Department and would give them an invaluable experience for the office of Inspectors when their turn for promotion to those appointments should arrive."

Circulation, 250 copies.

The recent Resolution of the Government of India about jail manufactures.

The *Benares Gazette* of the 2nd October says that Lord Ripon has bestowed many great benefits on natives, and that they ought to be very thankful to him. The *Gazette* then refers to the Resolution which the Government of India has recently issued for the regulation of jail industries.

A correspondent of the *Sádiq-l-Akhbár* (Bahawalpur) of the 28th September, writing from Meerut, states that Sergeant Whittaker, who killed three natives at Meerut, was sentenced to imprisonment for five years. The *Pioneer* considers the punishment too severe and recommends a reduction in the term of imprisonment, on the ground that he always bore a good character. Some civil officers and some subservient native officers here have prepared a memorial praying for the remission of the sentence. The Magistrate has also had the memorial signed by the district räíses. Some of them say that the Magistrate sent it to them for signature, and they signed it, even though they did not know at the time what it was about, because otherwise they would have incurred his displeasure. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has with great impartiality expressed its disapproval of the agitation set on foot in favour of the convict. Three or four days ago two women were brought to hospital. They had been attacked and wounded by European soldiers with knives when they were working in a grain field. The frequent occurrence of such cases is a great stain on British rule. Sergeant Whittaker has been very leniently dealt with. He deserved capital punishment. We hope the Government will not mitigate the sentence.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The case of Sergeant Whittaker.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore) of the 2nd October says that all classes of the people have every right to press their real grievances on the attention of Government. But if any class threatens the Government and asks it to take all that the other classes have and to make it over to it, it deserves to be severely chastised. Mr. Amir Ali, the self-constituted champion of Musalmans, belongs to this category of men. He says that there are 80 million Musalmans in India, that they have all one language and one religion, and that consequently the Government should fear them and accede to their wishes, otherwise they will rebel against it! Both Hindus and Musalmans are as yet in an unsatisfactory condition, and it behoves them

Circulation, 250 copies.

The article contributed by Mr. Amir Ali to the *Nineteenth Century*.

to vie with each other in improving it. They should be animated by emulation, but not by envy. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that one class, instead of exerting itself to raise itself to the level of the other class should seek to bring the latter down to its own level. In Bengal the number of Musalmans is less than that of Hindus, and they have made very little progress in education compared to the latter. No wonder then that the Hindu element should prevail in the public service in that province. But in the North-Western Provinces the Hindus are 80 per cent. of the population and the Musalmans only 13 per cent., and the former are not behind the latter in the matter of education, but still the number of Musalman officers exceeds that of the Hindus! What answer can Mr. Amir Ali give to this? He poses as a patriot, but he is really endeavouring to injure the interests of his country. He should be ashamed of his conduct. He charges the Government with excluding the Musalmans from the public service. Can he quote any Government order by which they were ever prescribed? On the contrary, has not the British Government, against which he has had the audacity to prefer such a false charge, appointed Mr. Mahmud a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Amir Ali a Presidency Magistrate, a Coroner, and a member of the Legislative Council, and thus clearly shown that it recognises no distinction beetween Hindus and Musalmans? It is surprising that he should have published such a seditious article. Does he mean to become an Arábi Pacha in India?

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for September states that formerly the rule of the Nawabs of Lucknow extended over Oudh, properly so called, and also over Allahabad, Benares, Rampur, Rohilkhand, &c. It is derogatory to Lucknow to make it, as was lately done, subordinate to Allahabad. The amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces has thus been a dishonour to Lucknow and has also proved injurious to the interests of the people of that place. They strongly protested

The amalgamation of Oudh with the N. W. P.

against the amalgamation at the time, but Sir George Couper, instead of lending a favourable ear to them, rebuked them. Now that good-hearted and sympathetic men like Lord Ripon and Sir Alfred Lyall are at the head of affairs, it is to be hoped that they will take the question of making Lucknow the capital of the United Provinces into consideration, and also adopt other measures to improve the condition of the people in Oudh.

The establishment of industrial schools.

A correspondent of the same paper states that it is to be regretted that the system of education pursued by the Government is not calculated to improve the material condition of the people. At present a purely literary instruction is indiscriminately given to all classes of boys in schools and colleges, and the boys have no opportunity of learning the arts or professions practised by their parents. The result is that on leaving school they naturally look to employment in the public service as the only means of earning their livelihood. But evidently the Government cannot provide employment for them all, and consequently they become a burden on their parents. Suppose the son of a barber has received a high English education at a college; would he ever consent to ply the low trade of his father after leaving the college? An industrial school should be established in each district, where the sons of artizans should be taught industrial arts. The sons of cultivators should be taught agriculture. The Education Commission should take this proposal into consideration. (The *Kavivachan Sudha* of the 2nd October also urges the establishment of industrial schools.)

The giving of greater publicity to legislative measures.

The same paper, refering to the proposal of the Government of India to give greater publicity to legislative measures, thanks the Government for it and makes the following proposals for consideration—(1) The English and Vernacular versions of Bills should be published simultaneously. (2) Copies of Bills should be supplied *gratis* to the press,

public bodies, pleaders, municipal committees, honorary magistrates, native officers, talukdars, &c. Moreover, arrangements should be made for the circulation of Bills as widely as possible among the masses through schoolmasters and patwaris. (3) A notice should be inserted in capital letters in the first page of each Bill to the effect that men may send in their opinions in English or vernacular about the Bill by post to such and such officer within one month after the publication of the Bill. (4) No Bill should be passed until at least two months have elapsed since its publication. (5) An abstract of public criticisms should be circulated among all Members of the Legislative Council.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Hindi *versus* Urdu.

The *Prayág Sámáchár* (Allahabad) of the 2nd October says that the agitation made in favour of Hindi in these provinces at the time of the visit of Dr. Hunter has produced a widespread impression in the public mind that Urdu will be shortly supplanted by Hindi as the court language. All classes of the people are jubilant over the proposed change. Obviously the impression is wrong, as the Government has as yet expressed no such intention; but as it has already spread so widely among the people, we hope that the Government will make the desirable change, othewise the people will be extremely disappointed and grieved. The use of the Persian character in courts enables the *amla* to deceive both the officers and the people and extort money If the Government appointed a commission to enquire into the working of courts and introduced necessary reforms in accordance with the wishes of the people, the popularity of British rule would be greatly increased.

Circulation, 210 copies.

The case of the editor of the *Naiyar-i-Azim*.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 27th September, referring to the case of the editor of the *Naiyar-i-Azim*, remarks that the article was really very bad. The charges brought against Munshi Shri Ram in that article were unfounded. But still the editor is entitled to consideration on some grounds. The

Delhi Punch then mentions those grounds, which are nearly the same as those which were urged by the *Ashrafu-l-Akhbar* (*vide* page 581 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 9th September, 1882).

RAILWAY.

The Panjab Northern State Railway.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 28th September says :—Complaints have often been made in these columns about mismanagement on the Panjab State Railway, but no notice appears to have been taken of them, probably because the line belongs to Government. We had occasion this month to travel by this line from Lahore to Vazirabad, but no kind of improvement was visible. We were struck by the following matters during our journey :—(1) Passengers could not get water at railway stations. (2) The speed of trains on this line is very slow. Although Vazirabad is not more than forty *kos* from Lahore, the train takes four hours to do the journey. (3) No station has a covered platform, and this exposes the passengers to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather.

Circulation, 430 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

The Deputy Post-Master of Rajpura.

A correspondent of the *Benares Gazette* of the 2nd October, writing from Rajpura, complains that the Deputy Post-Master at that place demands *douceurs* from the men who go to obtain or cash money-orders at the post-office. The correspondent had to send some money to the editor of the *Benares Gazette* and sent his servant to the post-office for a money-order. But the Deputy Post-Master asked him to pay four *annas* in addition to the value of the money-order and the commission. The correspondent then went himself on the 16th September, and with difficulty prevailed on him to grant him the money-order. Likewise the Deputy Post-Master made a Subahdar, who had received a money-order for Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, regularly attend the post-office for two days for the

Circulation, 250 copies.

money, but each time he put him off with excuses and at last asked him to give him a *douceur*. Of course the Subahdar boldly refused to comply with his request, and then the Deputy Post-Master was obliged to pay him the full value of his money-order.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

The pay of postal peons.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 27th September states that orders are about to be issued by the Government for the transmission of summons of courts by post in future. Undoubtedly this will be a good reform. The work in the postal department has been nearly doubled, but no increase has yet been made in the pay of delivery-peons. The postal authorities should take their case into consideration.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 311 copies.

The meeting held at Benares to express joy at the success of British arms in Egypt.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 2nd October publishes a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting which was held at the Town Hall at Benares on the 22nd September to express joy at the triumph of British arms in Egypt. Raja Shiva Prasád took the chair. Babu Harish Chandra first read some Hindi verses which he had composed in honour of the victory, and then the Raja delivered a speech suited to the occasion. In the end Mr. Bullock, the Magistrate and Collector of Benares, thanked the Raja and Babu Harish Chandra for the loyal sentiments expressed by them, and expressed satisfaction at seeing the räises of Benares on that occasion.

Circulation, 430 copies.

The road between Vazirabad and Sialkot.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 2nd October states that there is a metalled road from Vazirabad to within three miles of Sialkot. The road divides into two at this place, one of which leads to the cantonments and the other to the city. The former is metalled, but the latter is not. The travellers, who go to the city, experience great inconvenience in going over the unmetalled road.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad) of the 4th October complains that sometimes many Kahars who are generally employed as menial servants gather together at certain places in the city of Allahabad in the evening, play on a kind of small drum which produces a loud sound, and sing indecent songs throughout the night. This prevents the people who live in the neighbourhood from sleeping. The police refuse to interfere. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The noise made sometimes by Kahars in the streets of Allahabad.

The same paper refers to the prospectus of a projected cotton spinning and weaving mill company which some influential men of Allahabad have resolved to start. The capital of the company is to be Rs. 5,00,000 in 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The *Sáhas* argues that this is an effort in the right direction and wishes the projectors success.

The proposed establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving mill company at Allahabad.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rampur) of the 2nd October refers to the recent gift of 1,000 guns by the Government of India to the Nawab of Rampur, and observes that the native chiefs are always ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of the Government which is so liberal in the bestowal of honours and favours on them.

Circulation, 390 copies.

The gift of 1,000 guns by the Government of India to the Nawab of Rampur.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jallandhar,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	Sep. 30th ...	Oct. 2nd ...	132 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Diván Buta Singh,	„ 29th & 2nd Oct.	„ 2nd & 5th respectively.	550 „
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	Sep. 28th ...	„ 3rd ...	196 „
4	*Áína-i-Sikandari* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Oct. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	70 „
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Sep. 23rd & 30th	Sep. 29th & 3rd Oct. respectively.	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain	„ 26th & 3rd Oct.	„ 29th & 5th Oct. respectively.	100 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 27th & 30th	Oct. 1st & 4th respectively.	1,800 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Awadh Bihari Lál...	Oct. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	100 „
9	*Akhbár-i-Tamannái,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ 3rd ...	125 „
10	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-din ...	Sep. 26th ...	Sep. 30th ...	84 „
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rai ..	„ 30th & 3rd Oct.	Oct. 2nd & 5th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	Oct. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	80 copies.
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	Sep. 23rd & 30th	Sep. 29th & 3rd Oct. respectively.	135 „

14	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-English.	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 27th ...	,, 30th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ..	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	,, 28th ...	Oct. 1st ...	200 ,,
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ..	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán ...	Oct. 1st ...	,, 4th ...	100 ,,
17	*Benares Gazette* ..	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ashraf Ali ...	,, 2nd ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
18	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English.	Ditto ..	Totá Rám ...	Sep. 29th ...	,, 1st ..	125 ,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ,..	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 2nd ...	,, 4th ...	390 ,,
20	*Desh Hitaishi* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Munna Lal ...	For the month of Ashewan, 1939.	,, 3rd ...	180 ,,
21	*Delhi Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Fazlu-l-din ...	Sep. 27th ...	Sep. 30th ...	210 ,,
22	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganga Sahai ...	,, 29th ...	Oct. 1st ...	...
23	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ..	Gurmukh Singh ...	,, 30th ...	,, 4th ...	...
24	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ,,	Ditto ...	Alímu-l-Din ...	,, 29th ...	,, 1st ...	250 ,,
25	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 30th ...	,, 2nd ..	180 ,,
26	*Jahwa-i-Tur* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lal ..	Oct. 1st ...	,, 4th ...	90 ,,
27	*Karnámak* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	,, 2nd ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
28	*Kashi Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ..	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Sep. 29th ...	,, 1st ...	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt.)
29	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Rao ...	Oct. 2nd ...	,, 4th ...	311 ,,
30	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mír Husain ...	,, 1st ...	,, ,, ...	110 ,,
31	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khairati Lal ...	Sep. 30th ...	,, 1st ...	20 ,,
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwála.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	,, 29th ...	,, 2nd ...	600 ,,
34	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali ...	,, 27th & 30th	Sep. 29th & 2nd Oct. respectively.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
35	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Hafiz Abdu-llah ...	Sep. 24th ...	Sep. 30th ...	50 copies.
36	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mushtaq Ahmad ...	„ 20th & 27th	„ 29th & 1st Oct. respectively.	209 „
37	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 25th ...	„ 30th ..	100 „
38	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	Oct. 3rd ...	Oct. 4th ...	175 „
39	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	Sep. 28th ...	„ 1st ...	87 „
40	*Mihr-i-Darkhshán* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Ali ...	„ 24th ...	Sep. 29th ...	180 „
41	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhibu-llah ...	„ 30th ...	Oct. 4th ...	100 „
42	*Miratu-l-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyam Náráyán ...	For the month of Sep.	„ 3rd ...	250 „
43	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Rám ..	Oct. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	250 „
44	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 1st ...	200 „
45	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	...	Sept. 28th ...	„ „ ..	... ...
46	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agra ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	...	„ 15th ...	Sep. 30th ...	... ...
47	*Naiyar-i-Ázim* ...	Moradabad	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Amjid Ali ...	„ 25th ...	„ „ ...	162 „
48	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-lláh Khán ...	Oct. 1st ...	Oct. 3rd ...	150 „
49	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Prataáp Krishna ...	Sep. 20th & 28th	Sep. 29th & 4th Oct. respectively.	130 „
50	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamna Dás ...	„ 30th ...	Oct. 2nd ...	300 „
51	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihari Lál ...	„ 26th & 3rd Oct.	Sep. 30th & 5th Oct. respectively.	99 „
52	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	593 „

53	*Nur-i-Badaun* ...	Badaun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	„ „ ...	Oct. 1st ...	...	
54	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lál ...	Oct. 1st ...	„ 2nd ...	131 copies (including 41 copies taken by Govt.)	
55	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	Sep. 30th ...	Sep. 30th ...	355 copies.	
56	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ..	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Nusrat Ali ..	„ 24th ...	„ 29th ...	180 „	
57	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 29th to 5th Oct.	„ 29th to 5th Oct. respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
58	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ..	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	524 copies.	
59	*Punjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azim ...	„ 20th, 24th, 27th, & 30th.	„ 29th & 29th & 5th, 5th Oct. respectively.	300 „	
60	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozú-l-Din ...	„ 13th & 27th	„ 29th ...	130 „	
61	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Bikhi Kesh ...	Oct. 2nd ..	Oct. 5th ...	300 „	
62	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad,	Hindi ...	Ditto ..	Pandit Dewakinandan.	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	350 „	
63	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	Sep. 28th ...	„ 1st ...	70 „	
64	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ..	Nadir Ali Shah ...	„ 28th & 2nd Oct.	Sep. 30th & 3rd Oct. respectively.	430 ... „	
65	*Riyázu-l-Akhbár* ..	Gorakhpur	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Oct. 1st ...	Oct. 4th ...	250 „	
66	*Sabha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharfu-l-din ...	Sep. 30th ..	„ 2nd ...	112 „	
67	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Quds ...	„ 28th ...	„ 1st ...	400 „	
68	*Saftr-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dás ...	„ 30th ...	„ 2nd ...	250 „	
69	*Sáhas* ...	Allahabad,	Bengali ..	Weekly ...	Rajni Kánt Basu ...	Oct. 4th ...	„ 4th ...	250 „	
70	*Saidu-l-Akhbár* ...	Budaun ..	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Afzal Ali ..	Sep. 27th to 2nd Oct.	„ 5th ...	...	
71	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Bapshi Dhar ...	„ 25th ...	Sep. 30th ...	200 „	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
72	*Sawáneh-i-Umri* ..	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Monthly ...	...	For the month of Sep.	Oct. 1st ...	...
73	*Shokh-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Tasawar Husain ...	Oct. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	...
74	*Shula-i-Tur* ..	Cawnpore,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Ibráhim.	„ 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	175 copies.
75	*Tahzib* ...	Moradabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán ...	Sep. 27th ...	Sep. 30th ...	...
76	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali ...	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	84 „
77	*Uruj-i-Muhammadi*...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	...	„ 30th ...	Oct. 2nd ...	...
78	*Victoria Paper* ...	Sialkot ..	Ditto ...	Daily ..	Gyán Chand ...	„ 25th to 28th	„ „ ...	1,100 „
79	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár	Marathi ..	Weekly ...	Hari Bhaskar ...	„ 25th ...	Sep. 30th ...	135 „
80	*Waqdya-i-Alam* ...	Gházipur,	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Siráju-l-din Ahmad,	Oct. 2nd ...	Oct. 5th ...	250 „

ALLAHABAD,
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